COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

### COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff Ameranth, Inc., for its Complaint against defendants Pizza Hut, Inc., Pizza Hut of America, Inc., Domino's Pizza, LLC, Domino's Pizza, Inc., Papa John's USA, Inc., OpenTable, Inc., GrubHub, Inc., Netwaiter, LLC and LaughStub LLC (collectively, "Defendants"), avers as follows:

#### **PARTIES**

- 1. Plaintiff Ameranth, Inc. ("Ameranth") is a Delaware corporation having a principal place of business at 5820 Oberlin Drive, Suite 202, San Diego, California 92121. Ameranth develops, manufactures and sells, *inter alia*, hospitality industry, entertainment, restaurant and food service information technology solutions under the trademarks 21<sup>st</sup> Century Communications<sup>TM</sup>, 21st Century Restaurant<sup>TM</sup>, among others, comprising the synchronization and integration of hospitality information and hospitality software applications between fixed, wireless and/or internet applications, including but not limited to computer servers, web servers, databases, affinity/social networking systems, desktop computers, laptops, "smart" phones and other wireless handheld devices..
- 2. Defendant Pizza Hut, Inc., is, on information and belief, a California corporation having a principal place of business in Plano, Texas. Defendant Pizza Hut of America, Inc., is, on information and belief, a Delaware corporation having a principal place of business in Plano, Texas. On information and belief, Pizza Hut, Inc. and Pizza Hut of America, Inc. are agents and affiliates of one another and knowingly and intentionally acted in concert and under common and coordinated plan, design and control in committing the acts alleged herein, such that each entity is jointly and severally liable for the acts of each other. Pizza Hut, Inc. and Pizza Hut of America, Inc. shall be referred to herein collectively as "Pizza Hut." On information and belief, Pizza Hut makes, uses, sells and/or offers for sale restaurant and foodservice information technology products, software, components and/or systems within this Judicial District, including products, software, components and/or systems comprising wireless and internet Point of Sale ("POS") and/or hospitality aspects.

- 3. Defendant Domino's Pizza, LLC, is, on information and belief, a Michigan limited liability company having a principal place of business in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Defendant Domino's Pizza, Inc. is, on information and belief, a Delaware corporation having a principal place of business in Ann Arbor, Michigan. On information and belief, Domino's Pizza, LLC and Domino's Pizza, Inc. are agents and affiliates of one another and knowingly and intentionally acted in concert and under common and coordinated plan, design and control in committing the acts alleged herein, such that each entity is jointly and severally liable for the acts of each other. Domino's Pizza, LLC and Domino's Pizza, Inc. shall be referred to herein collectively as "Domino's." On information and belief, Domino's makes, uses, sells and/or offers for sale restaurant and foodservice information technology products, software, components and/or systems within this Judicial District, including products, software, components and/or systems comprising wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects.
- 4. Defendant Papa John's USA, Inc., ("Papa John's") is, on information and belief, a Kentucky corporation having a principal place of business in Louisville, Kentucky. On information and belief, Papa John's makes, uses, sells and/or offers for sale restaurant and foodservice information technology products, software, components and/or systems within this Judicial District, including products, software, components and/or systems comprising wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects.
- 5. Defendant OpenTable, Inc., ("OpenTable") is, on information and belief, a Delaware corporation having a principal place of business in San Francisco, California. On information and belief, OpenTable makes, uses, sells and/or offers for sale restaurant and foodservice information technology products, software, components and/or systems within this Judicial District, including products, software, components and/or systems comprising wireless and internet hospitality aspects.
- 6. Defendant GrubHub, Inc. ("GrubHub") is, on information and belief, a Delaware corporation having a principal place of business in Chicago, Illinois. On information and belief, GrubHub makes, uses, sells and/or offers for sale restaurant and

foodservice information technology products, software, components and/or systems within this Judicial District, including products, software, components and/or systems comprising wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects.

- 7. Defendant Netwaiter, LLC ("Netwaiter") is, on information and belief, a California limited liability company having a principal place of business in Redlands, California. On information and belief, Netwaiter makes, uses, sells and/or offers for sale restaurant and foodservice information technology products, software, components and/or systems within this Judicial District, including products, software, components and/or systems comprising wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects.
- 8. Defendant LaughStub LLC, ("LaughStub") is, on information and belief, a California limited liability company having a principal place of business in Los Angeles, California. On information and belief, LaughStub makes, uses, sells and/or offers for sale entertainment box office management and ticketing information technology products, software, components and/or systems within this Judicial District, including products, software, components and/or systems comprising wireless and internet hospitality aspects.

## JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 9. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281-285.
- 10. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).
- 11. On information and belief, Defendants, and each of them, have engaged in (a) the offer for sale or license and sale or license of hospitality, restaurant, food service, ticketing and/or entertainment technology services, products and/or components in the United States, including this Judicial District, including services, products, software, components, tickets and/or systems comprising wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects; (b) the installation and maintenance of said services, products, software, components and/or systems in hospitality industry, restaurant, food service, and/or entertainment information technology systems in the United States, including this Judicial District; and/or (c) the use of hospitality

industry, restaurant, food service, and/or entertainment information technology systems comprising said services, products, software, components and/or systems in the United States, including this Judicial District.

- 12. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants, and each of them, as each Defendant has committed acts of patent infringement in this Judicial District including, *inter alia*, making, using, offering for sale or license, and/or selling or licensing infringing services, products, software, components and/or systems in this Judicial District.
- 13. Venue is proper in this Judicial District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c) and 1400(b) as regards all Defendants, both separately and together.

#### **BACKGROUND**

- Ameranth was established in 1996 to develop and provide its 21<sup>st</sup> Century Communications<sup>TM</sup> innovative information technology solutions for the hospitality industry (inclusive of e.g. restaurants, hotels, casinos, nightclubs, cruise ships and other entertainment and sports venues). Ameranth has been widely recognized as a technology leader in the provision of wireless and internet-based systems and services to, *inter alia*, restaurants, hotels, casinos, cruise ships and entertainment and sports venues. Ameranth's award winning inventions enable, in relevant part, generation and synchronization of menus, including but not limited to restaurant menus, event tickets, and other products across fixed, wireless and/or internet platforms as well as synchronization of hospitality information and hospitality software applications across fixed, wireless and internet platforms, including but not limited to, computer servers, web servers, databases, affinity/social networking systems, desktop computers, laptops, "smart" phones and other wireless handheld devices.
- 15. Ameranth began development of the inventions leading to the patents-in-suit in the late Summer of 1998, at a time when the then-available wireless and internet hospitality offerings were extremely limited in functionality, were not synchronized and did not provide an integrated system-wide solution to the pervasive ordering, reservations, affinity program and information management needs of the hospitality industry. Ameranth uniquely recognized the actual problems that needed to be resolved in order to meet those needs, and thereafter

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conceived and developed its breakthrough inventions and products to provide systemic and comprehensive solutions directed to optimally meeting these industry needs. Ameranth has expended considerable effort and resources in inventing, developing and marketing its inventions and protecting its rights therein.

- 16. Ameranth's pioneering inventions have been widely adopted and are thus now essential to the modern wireless hospitality enterprise of the 21st Century. Ameranth's solutions have been adopted, licensed and/or deployed by numerous entities across the hospitality industry.
- The adoption of Ameranth's technology by industry leaders and the wide 17. acclaim received by Ameranth for its technological innovations are just some of the many confirmations of the breakthrough aspects of Ameranth's inventions. Ameranth has received twelve different technology awards (three with "end customer" partners) and has been widely recognized as a hospitality wireless/internet technology leader by almost all major national and hospitality print publications, e.g., The Wall Street Journal, New York Times, USA Today and many others. Ameranth was personally nominated by Bill Gates, the Founder of Microsoft, for the prestigious Computerworld Honors Award that Ameranth received in 2001 for its breakthrough synchronized reservations/ticketing system with the Improv Comedy Theatres. In his nomination, Mr. Gates described Ameranth as "one of the leading pioneers of information technology for the betterment of mankind." This prestigious award was based on innovative synchronization of wireless/web/fixed hospitality Ameranth's technology. Subsequently, the United States Patent and Trademark Office granted Ameranth a number of currently-issued patents, two of which are the basis for this lawsuit. Ameranth has issued press releases announcing these patent grants on business wires, on its web sites and at numerous trade shows attended by various of the Defendants since the first of the three presently-asserted patents issued in 2002.

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### **COUNT I**

## Patent Infringement (U.S. Pat. No. 6,384,850)

### (35 U.S.C. § 271)

- 18. Plaintiff reiterates and incorporates the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-17 above as if fully set forth herein.
- 19. On May 7, 2002, United States Patent No. 6,384,850 entitled "Information Management and Synchronous Communications System with Menu Generation" ("the '850 patent") (a true and copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**) was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent & Trademark Office.
- 20. Plaintiff Ameranth is the lawful owner by assignment of all right, title and interest in and to the '850 patent.
- On information and belief, defendant Pizza Hut has infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(a) by making, using, offering for sale or license and/or selling or licensing infringing systems, including but not limited to systems including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 22. On information and belief, defendant Pizza Hut has actively induced others to infringe one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(b) by knowingly encouraging, aiding and abetting restaurant and food service users to use infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- On information and belief, defendant Pizza Hut has contributorily infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(c) by offering to sell or license and/or selling or licensing components of systems on which valid and enforceable

claims of the '850 patent read, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing that the components were especially adapted for use in systems which infringe valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, to distributors and/or to restaurant and foodservice users for use in infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.

- 24. On information and belief, the infringement of defendant Pizza Hut has been done with knowledge and willful disregard of Ameranth's patent rights, making this an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §285.
- 25. The aforesaid infringing activity has caused damage to plaintiff Ameranth, including loss of profits from sales it would have made but for the infringements. Unless enjoined, the aforesaid infringing activity will continue and cause irreparable injury to Ameranth for which there is no adequate remedy at law.
- 26. On information and belief, defendant Domino's has infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(a) by making, using, offering for sale or license and/or selling or licensing infringing systems including but not limited to systems including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 27. On information and belief, defendant Domino's has actively induced others to infringe one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(b) by knowingly encouraging, aiding and abetting restaurant and food service users to use infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 28. On information and belief, defendant Domino's has contributorily infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of

claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(c) by offering to sell or license and/or selling or licensing components of systems on which valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent read, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing that the components were especially adapted for use in systems which infringe valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, to distributors and/or to restaurant and foodservice users for use in infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.

- 29. On information and belief, the infringement of defendant Domino's has been done with knowledge and willful disregard of Ameranth's patent rights, making this an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §285.
- 30. The aforesaid infringing activity has caused damage to plaintiff Ameranth, including loss of profits from sales it would have made but for the infringements. Unless enjoined, the aforesaid infringing activity will continue and cause irreparable injury to Ameranth for which there is no adequate remedy at law.
- 31. On information and belief, defendant Papa John's has infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(a) by making, using, offering for sale or license and/or selling or licensing infringing systems, including but not limited to systems including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 32. On information and belief, defendant Papa John's has actively induced others to infringe one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(b) by knowingly encouraging, aiding and abetting restaurant and food service users to use infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.

- On information and belief, defendant Papa John's has contributorily infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(c) by offering to sell or license and/or selling or licensing components of systems on which valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent read, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing that the components were especially adapted for use in systems which infringe valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, to distributors and/or to restaurant and foodservice users for use in infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 34. On information and belief, the infringement of defendant Papa John's has been done with knowledge and willful disregard of Ameranth's patent rights, making this an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §285.
- 35. The aforesaid infringing activity has caused damage to plaintiff Ameranth, including loss of profits from sales it would have made but for the infringements. Unless enjoined, the aforesaid infringing activity will continue and cause irreparable injury to Ameranth for which there is no adequate remedy at law.
- 36. On information and belief, defendant OpenTable has infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(a) by making, using, offering for sale or license and/or selling or licensing infringing systems, including but not limited to systems including wireless and internet hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 37. On information and belief, defendant OpenTable has actively induced others to infringe one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(b) by knowingly encouraging, aiding and abetting restaurant and food service users to use infringing systems

and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.

- 38. On information and belief, defendant OpenTable has contributorily infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(c) by offering to sell or license and/or selling or licensing components of systems on which valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent read, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing that the components were especially adapted for use in systems which infringe valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, to distributors and/or to restaurant and foodservice users for use in infringing systems and services including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 39. On information and belief, the infringement of defendant OpenTable has been done with knowledge and willful disregard of Ameranth's patent rights, making this an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §285.
- 40. The aforesaid infringing activity has caused damage to plaintiff Ameranth, including loss of profits from sales it would have made but for the infringements. Unless enjoined, the aforesaid infringing activity will continue and cause irreparable injury to Ameranth for which there is no adequate remedy at law.
- 41. On information and belief, defendant GrubHub has infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(a) by making, using, offering for sale or license and/or selling or licensing infringing systems, including but not limited to systems including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 42. On information and belief, defendant GrubHub has actively induced others to infringe one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(b) by knowingly

encouraging, aiding and abetting restaurant and food service users to use infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.

- On information and belief, defendant GrubHub has contributorily infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(c) by offering to sell or license and/or selling or licensing components of systems on which valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent read, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing that the components were especially adapted for use in systems which infringe valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, to distributors and/or to restaurant and foodservice users for use in infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 44. On information and belief, the infringement of defendant GrubHub has been done with knowledge and willful disregard of Ameranth's patent rights, making this an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §285.
- 45. The aforesaid infringing activity has caused damage to plaintiff Ameranth, including loss of profits from sales it would have made but for the infringements. Unless enjoined, the aforesaid infringing activity will continue and cause irreparable injury to Ameranth for which there is no adequate remedy at law.
- 46. On information and belief, defendant Netwaiter has infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(a) by making, using, offering for sale or license and/or selling or licensing infringing systems, including but not limited to systems including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.

- 48. On information and belief, defendant Netwaiter has contributorily infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(c) by offering to sell or license and/or selling or licensing components of systems on which valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent read, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing that the components were especially adapted for use in systems which infringe valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, to distributors and/or to restaurant and foodservice users for use in infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 49. On information and belief, the infringement of defendant Netwaiter has been done with knowledge and willful disregard of Ameranth's patent rights, making this an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §285.
- 50. The aforesaid infringing activity has caused damage to plaintiff Ameranth, including loss of profits from sales it would have made but for the infringements. Unless enjoined, the aforesaid infringing activity will continue and cause irreparable injury to Ameranth for which there is no adequate remedy at law.
- 51. On information and belief, defendant LaughStub has infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(a) by making, using, offering for sale or license and/or selling or licensing infringing systems, including but not limited to systems

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including wireless and internet hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.

- 52. On information and belief, defendant LaughStub has actively induced others to infringe one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(b) by knowingly encouraging, aiding and abetting entertainment venue users to use infringing ticketing and box office management systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 53. On information and belief, defendant LaughStub has contributorily infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(c) by offering to sell or license and/or selling or licensing components of systems on which valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent read, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing that the components were especially adapted for use in systems which infringe valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, to distributors and/or to entertainment venue users for use in infringing ticketing and box office management systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 54. On information and belief, the infringement of defendant LaughStub has been done with knowledge and willful disregard of Ameranth's patent rights, making this an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §285.
- The aforesaid infringing activity has caused damage to plaintiff Ameranth, 55. including loss of profits from sales it would have made but for the infringements. Unless enjoined, the aforesaid infringing activity will continue and cause irreparable injury to Ameranth for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

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COUNT II

## Patent Infringement (U.S. Pat. No. 6,871,325)

### (35 U.S.C. § 271)

- 56. Plaintiff reiterates and incorporates the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-18 above as if fully set forth herein.
- On March 22, 2005, United States Patent No. 6,871,325 entitled "Information Management and Synchronous Communications System with Menu Generation" ("the '325 patent") (a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit B**) was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent & Trademark Office.
- 58. Plaintiff Ameranth is the lawful owner by assignment of all right, title and interest in and to the '325 patent.
- On information and belief, defendant Pizza Hut has infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(a) by making, using, offering for sale or license and/or selling or licensing infringing systems, including but not limited to systems including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- On information and belief, defendant Pizza Hut has actively induced others to one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(b) by knowingly encouraging, aiding and abetting restaurant and food service users to use infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- On information and belief, defendant Pizza Hut has contributorily infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(c) by offering to sell or license and/or selling or licensing components of systems

on which valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent read, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing that the components were especially adapted for use in systems which infringe valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, to distributors and/or to restaurant and foodservice users for use in infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.

- 62. On information and belief, the infringement of defendant Pizza Hut has been done with knowledge and willful disregard of Ameranth's patent rights, making this an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §285.
- 63. The aforesaid infringing activity has caused damage to plaintiff Ameranth, including loss of profits from sales it would have made but for the infringements. Unless enjoined, the aforesaid infringing activity will continue and cause irreparable injury to Ameranth for which there is no adequate remedy at law.
- On information and belief, defendant Domino's has infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(a) by making, using, offering for sale or license and/or selling or licensing infringing systems, including but not limited to systems including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- On information and belief, defendant Domino's has actively induced others to infringe one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(b) by knowingly encouraging, aiding and abetting restaurant and food service users to use infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 66. On information and belief, defendant Domino's has contributorily infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of

claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(c) by offering to sell or license and/or selling or licensing components of systems on which valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent read, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing that the components were especially adapted for use in systems which infringe valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, to distributors and/or to restaurant and foodservice users for use in infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.

- 67. On information and belief, the infringement of defendant Domino's has been done with knowledge and willful disregard of Ameranth's patent rights, making this an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §285.
- 68. The aforesaid infringing activity has caused damage to plaintiff Ameranth, including loss of profits from sales it would have made but for the infringements. Unless enjoined, the aforesaid infringing activity will continue and cause irreparable injury to Ameranth for which there is no adequate remedy at law.
- On information and belief, defendant Papa John's has infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(a) by making, using, offering for sale or license and/or selling or licensing infringing systems, including but not limited to systems including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 70. On information and belief, defendant Papa John's has actively induced others to infringe one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(b) by knowingly encouraging, aiding and abetting restaurant and food service users to use infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.

- On information and belief, defendant Papa John's has contributorily infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(c) by offering to sell or license and/or selling or licensing components of systems on which valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent read, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing that the components were especially adapted for use in systems which infringe valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, to distributors and/or to restaurant and foodservice users for use in infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 72. On information and belief, the infringement of defendant Papa John's has been done with knowledge and willful disregard of Ameranth's patent rights, making this an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §285.
- 73. The aforesaid infringing activity has caused damage to plaintiff Ameranth, including loss of profits from sales it would have made but for the infringements. Unless enjoined, the aforesaid infringing activity will continue and cause irreparable injury to Ameranth for which there is no adequate remedy at law.
- 74. On information and belief, defendant OpenTable has infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(a) by making, using, offering for sale or license and/or selling or licensing infringing systems, including but not limited to systems including wireless and internet hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 75. On information and belief, defendant OpenTable has actively induced others to infringe one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(b) by knowingly encouraging, aiding and abetting restaurant and food service users to use infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services

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including wireless and internet hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.

- 76. On information and belief, defendant OpenTable has contributorily infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(c) by offering to sell or license and/or selling or licensing components of systems on which valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent read, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing that the components were especially adapted for use in systems which infringe valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, to distributors and/or to restaurant and foodservice users for use in infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 77. On information and belief, the infringement of defendant OpenTable has been done with knowledge and willful disregard of Ameranth's patent rights, making this an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §285.
- 78. The aforesaid infringing activity has caused damage to plaintiff Ameranth, including loss of profits from sales it would have made but for the infringements. Unless enjoined, the aforesaid infringing activity will continue and cause irreparable injury to Ameranth for which there is no adequate remedy at law.
- On information and belief, defendant GrubHub has infringed one or more valid 79. and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(a) by making, using, offering for sale or license and/or selling or licensing infringing systems, including but not limited to systems including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 80. On information and belief, defendant GrubHub has actively induced others to infringe one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35

including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.

81. On information and belief, defendant GrubHub has contributorily infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of

U.S.C. §271(b) by knowingly encouraging, aiding and abetting restaurant and food service

users to use infringing systems and services including but not limited to systems and services,

- one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(c) by offering to sell or license and/or selling or licensing components of systems on which valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent read, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing that the components were especially adapted for use in systems which infringe valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, to distributors and/or to restaurant and foodservice users for use in infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 82. On information and belief, the infringement of defendant GrubHub has been done with knowledge and willful disregard of Ameranth's patent rights, making this an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §285.
- 83. The aforesaid infringing activity has caused damage to plaintiff Ameranth, including loss of profits from sales it would have made but for the infringements. Unless enjoined, the aforesaid infringing activity will continue and cause irreparable injury to Ameranth for which there is no adequate remedy at law.
- 84. On information and belief, defendant Netwaiter has infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(a) by making, using, offering for sale or license and/or selling or licensing infringing systems, including but not limited to systems including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.

85. On information and belief, defendant Netwaiter has actively induced others to infringe one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(b) by knowingly encouraging, aiding and abetting restaurant and food service users to use infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.

- 86. On information and belief, defendant Netwaiter has contributorily infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(c) by offering to sell or license and/or selling or licensing components of systems on which valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent read, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing that the components were especially adapted for use in systems which infringe valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, to distributors and/or to restaurant and foodservice users for use in infringing systems and services, including but not limited to systems and services including wireless and internet POS and/or hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.
- 87. On information and belief, the infringement of defendant Netwaiter has been done with knowledge and willful disregard of Ameranth's patent rights, making this an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §285.
- 88. The aforesaid infringing activity has caused damage to plaintiff Ameranth, including loss of profits from sales it would have made but for the infringements. Unless enjoined, the aforesaid infringing activity will continue and cause irreparable injury to Ameranth for which there is no adequate remedy at law.
- 89. On information and belief, defendant LaughStub has infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(a) by making, using, offering for sale or license and/or selling or licensing infringing systems,

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United States without authority or license from Ameranth. On information and belief, defendant LaughStub has actively induced others to 90. infringe one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35

including but not limited to systems including wireless and internet hospitality aspects in the

U.S.C. §271(b) by knowingly encouraging, aiding and abetting entertainment venue users to use infringing ticketing and box office management systems and services, including but not

limited to systems and services including wireless and internet hospitality aspects in the

United States without authority or license from Ameranth.

91. On information and belief, defendant LaughStub has contributorily infringed one or more valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271(c) by offering to sell or license and/or selling or licensing components of systems on which valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent read, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing that the components were especially adapted for use in systems which infringe valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, to distributors and/or to entertainment venue users for use in infringing ticketing and box office management systems and services including but not limited to systems and services, including wireless and internet hospitality aspects in the United States without authority or license from Ameranth.

- 92. On information and belief, the infringement of defendant LaughStub has been done with knowledge and willful disregard of Ameranth's patent rights, making this an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §285.
- 93. The aforesaid infringing activity has caused damage to plaintiff Ameranth, including loss of profits from sales it would have made but for the infringements. Unless enjoined, the aforesaid infringing activity will continue and cause irreparable injury to Ameranth for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

#### PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiff Ameranth respectfully prays for judgment against Defendants, and each of them, as follows:

- 1. Adjudging that the manufacture, use, offer for sale or license and /or sale or license of each of the Defendants' accused products, services, software and/or hardware infringes valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, and valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent;
- 2. Adjudging that each of the Defendants has infringed, actively induced others to infringe and/or contributorily infringed valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, and valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent;
- 3. Adjudging that each of the Defendants has infringed, actively induced others to infringe and/or contributorily infringed valid and enforceable claims of the '850 patent, specifically one or more of claims 5 through 16 of the '850 patent, and valid and enforceable claims of the '325 patent, specifically one or more of claims 2 through 5, 7 through 8, and 11 through 15 of the '325 patent;
- 4. Adjudging that Defendants' infringement of the valid and enforceable claims of the '850 and '325 patents has been knowing and willful;
- 5. Enjoining each of the Defendants, and their respective officers, directors, employees, attorneys, agents, representatives, parents, subsidiaries, affiliates and all other persons acting in concert, participation or privity with them, and their successors and assigns, from infringing, contributorily infringing and/or inducing others to infringe the valid and enforceable claims of the '850 and '325 patents;
- 6. Awarding Ameranth the damages it has sustained by reason of Defendants' infringement, together with interest and costs pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

Case 3:11-cv-01810-JLS-NLS Document 1 Filed 08/15/11 Page 25 of 26 CIVIL COVER SHEET S JS 44 (Rev. 12/07) The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.) DEFENDANTS I. (a) PLAINTIFFS Pizza Hut, Inc., Pizza Hut of America, Inc., Domino's Pizza, Ameranth, Inc. LLC. Domino's Pizza, Inc., Papa John's USA, Inc., OpenTable, Inc., GrubHub, Inc., Netwaiter, LLC, LaughStub (b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES) (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED. Attorneys (If Known) (c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Mazzarella Caldarelli LLP 550 West C Street '11CV1810 JLS NLS Suite 700 San Diego, CA 92101 (619) 238-4900 III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only) and One Box for Defendant) (For Diversity Cases Only) X 3 Federal Question 1 U.S. Government DEF (U.S. Government Not a Party) Plaintiff Incorporated or Principal Place Citizen of This State of Business In This State 2 U.S. Government (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III) Defendant Incorporated and Principal Place Citizen of Another State of Business In Another State 3 3 Foreign Nation Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only) OTHER STATUTES BANKRUPTCY FORFEITURE/PENALTY CONTRACT PERSONAL INJURY PERSONAL INJURY ]422 Appeal 28 USC 158 400 State Reapportionment 110 Insurance 610 Agriculture 310 Airplane 410 Antitrust 362 Personal Injury 120 Marine 620 Other Food & Drug 315 Airplane Product 3423 Withdrawal 430 Banks and Banking Med. Malpractice 130 Miller Act 625 Drug Related Seizure 28 USC 157 Liability 450 Commerce 365 Personal Injury -] 140 Negotiable Instrument of Property 2 1 USC 88 1 320 Assault, Libel & 460 Deportation Product Liability 150 Recovery of Overpayment PROPERTY RIGHTS 630 Liquor Laws Slander 368 Asbestos Personal 470 Racketeer Influenced & Enforcement of Judgment 640 R.R. & Truck 330 Federal Employers' Injury Product and Corrupt Organizations 820 Copyrights 151 Medicare Act 650 Airline Regs. Liability 480 Consumer Credit Liability X 830 Patent 152 Recovery of Defaulted 490 Cable/Sat TV 660 Occupational 340 Marine PERSONAL PROPERTY Student Loans Safety/Health (Excl. Veterans) 345 Marine Product 370 Other Fraud 840 Trademark 810 Selective Service 690 Other 153 Recovery of Overpayment Liability 371 Truth in Lending 850 Securities/Commodities/ SOCIAL SECURITY of Veteran's Benefits LABOR 350 Motor Vehicle Exchange 380 Other Personal 160 Stockholders' Suits 7861 HIA (1395ff) 710 Fair Labor Standards 355 Motor Vehicle 875 Customer Challenge Property Damage 190 Other Contract 862 Black Lung (923) Product Liability 12 USC 3410 385 Property Damage 195 Contract Product Liability 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations 360 Other Personal 863 DIWC/DIWW 890 Other Statutory Actions Product Liability 196 Franchise Injury 730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting 891 Agricultural Acts (405(g)) PRISONER PETITIONS REAL PROPERTY CIVIL RIGHTS 892 Economic Stabilization & Disclosure Act 864 SSID Title XVI 441 Voting 7510 Motion to Vacate 740 Railway Labor Act Act 865 RSI (405(g)) 803 Environmental Matters 210 Land Condemnation 442 Employment Sentence 790 Other Labor Litigation Habeas Corpus: FEDERAL TAX SUITS 894 Energy Allocation Act 443 Housing/ ] 220 Foreclosure ]791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Accommodations 530 General 895 Freedom of Information Security Act 7870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment 444 Welfare 535 Death Penalty Act IMMIGRATION or Defendant) 445 Amer. w/Disabilities 240 Torts to Land 540 Mandamus & other 900 Appeal of Fee 462 Naturalization Application Employment ]871 IRS - Third Party 245 Tort Product Liability Determination Under 550 Civil Rights 463 Habcas Corpus -J446 Amer, w/Disabilities 26 USC 7609 Equal Access to Justice 555 Prison Condition 290 All Other Real Property Alien Detainee Other 950 Constitutionality of 465 Other Immigration ] 440 Other Civil Rights State Statutes Appeal to District ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only) 2 Removed from 3 Remanded from 4 Reinstated or 5 Transferred from 6 Multidistrict 7 Judge from X | Original another district Litigation Magistrate State Court Appellate Court Reopened Proceeding Judgment (specify) Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 35 U.S.C sections 271, 281-85 VI. CAUSE OF ACTION Brief description of cause: Patent Infringement X CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: VII. REQUESTED IN [ **DEMAND \$** CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT:

VIII. RELATED CASE(S)

IF ANY

August 15, 2011 FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT#

DATE

UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

(See instructions):

AMOUNT

JUDGE

APPLYING IFP

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

JUDGE \_\_\_

JURY DEMAND: X Yes No

CSDJS44

MAG. JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

/s William J. Caldarelli

JS 44 Reverse (Rev. 12/07)

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney tiling a case should complete the form as follows:

- I. (a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.C.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)

- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerks in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded & om Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for hrther action. Use the date of remand as the lilitly date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment. (7) Check this box for an appeal tiom a magistrate judge's decision.

VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes** unless diversity. Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553

Brief Description: <u>Unauthorized reception of cable service</u>

VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

Demand. 111 this space enter the dollar amount (in thousands ofdollars) being demanded or indicate other demand sucli as a preliminary injunction.

Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.